

## Dualism and Hitchenism Repudiated

**The Central Labor Council Last Tuesday Night Came Back To Reason and the Principles of the Organization by Seating Thos. H. Mugavin as President.—Grant Hamilton as Representative of the A. F. of L., Presided, the Same as He Did When "Sister" Hitchens Tried to Disrupt the Ohio Federation of Labor.—Egotism and Bigelowism Did Not Weigh In When Dualism Came to the Front.**

The attempt to defraud Thos. H. Mugavin out of the office of President of the Central Labor Council after he had been duly elected was frustrated by the American Federation of Labor, who sent Brother Grant Hamilton to Cincinnati to straighten the matter out. Brother Hamilton investigated the matter and found that both unions whose votes were questioned had paid their dues and had receipts for the same.

Hamilton's appearance in Cincinnati saved this city of having to witness a dual Council. In fact certain members, under the leadership of Prout and Hitchens, had agreed to bolt and were in the act of leaving the hall when Hitchens looked at Brother Hamilton, who was the same man that defeated Hitchens' dual schemes some years ago, and said: "Wait a minute, boys, let's go along," which demonstrates that one good lesson in dualism is enough for Hitchens.

This brought to mind a little history. When Hitchens quit cold at the meeting last Tuesday night, old timers began thinking of the times when they were asking themselves:

What was the reason?

Why should the question be asked when the men of industrial Ohio threw overboard the Knights of Labor?

Why should any man ask the above questions, unless he was a willing "fish" to the bait dangled from the line as cast from the pole as swung by Mr. Edwin L. Hitchens?

Who is Mr. Hitchens?

Memory recalls the fact that Mr. Hitchens opposed the present Workmen's Compensation law.

He holds different. Why?

Mr. Hitchens so loved his fellows that he would deny any practical law which had not received the indorsement of the Socialist party.

He wanted the new-born baby to become a master craftsman before he could walk. And yet the infantile mind of the dual organization man knew only one thing: not a principle, but—self.

The record of the labor movement in Ohio shows that Mr. Hitchens was elected to the Ohio Federation of Labor by Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 2. He was accorded an honor covered by hundreds of others. He was honored to the extent of being elevated to the vice-presidency; and then—When the stability of the American Federation of Labor was questioned, Mr. Hitchens SCABBED THE JOB!

There had been differences between Mr. Reed and Mr. McNulty as to who should legally represent the bona fide electrical organizations.

The matter was settled by the American Federation of Labor by declaring Mr. Reed and his faction non compos mentis.

This did not deter Mr. Hitchens taking the floor at the Toledo convention of the Ohio Federation of Labor and starting a dual, or a "rump" convention. American Federation of Labor Organizer, Frank L. Rist, was there, and knowing under what conditions a charter should continue, he recalled the charter of the Ohio Federation of Labor.

Why was a new charter issued?

Because Mr. Edwin L. Hitchens refused to obey and live up to the mandates of the American Federation of Labor, and to the principle of the International Typographical Union.

Mr. Hitchens scabbed the job!

Who were his advisers? Whom did he consult as to what was best for the great army of industrial workers in the United States?

Nova Scotia? No! That country from which "blue noses" come?

His advisers, if he had any, prompted him to keep up the dual government idea which impregnates his physical and spiritual being.

Scab the job and burn the ozone, to the end that my light, and only my light, shall shine.

Hard as it is, some there are who would know the truth, even though that truth seared their very soul.



THOMAS H. MUGAVIN

Re-elected President of the Central Labor Council.

THE ADVOCATE has heretofore stated the truth, and if that truth has been only partial, it has been so because we were not thoroughly conversant with the infamy to which supposedly "dry" and "Christian" men would stoop.

Along with others, but not the bona fide labor movement, Mr. Prout and Mr. Hitchens burned up the money of Central Labor Council in trying to defeat the present Workmen's Compensation law.

They say not. But history is against them. They wanted the child to run before it had learned to nurse at its mother's breast. They condemned the only true friend of labor who served upon that commission, which wrote that law.

This diarrhoea of words has led the organized labor movement in Ohio into more contumacious than all the combined machinations of so-called inhuman employers.

THE ADVOCATE, true to the principles which caused its birth, knows no dual government; it knows no dual Building Trades Council; it knows no dual city government; it knows no dual State governments; it knows no dual government of the people, for the people and by the people!

As much as we dislike to say it, the organized labor movement of the United States, and especially in the State of Ohio, should have no place and time for such as those who, in their own opinion, constitute themselves greater than the country to which they should at least, give partial allegiance.

Mr. Hitchens, Prout, et al., can do no better service to humanity than to affiliate with common sense and reason; leaving alone the dual and assassinating tactics with which they have allied themselves.

There would be no Ohio State Federation of Labor; there would not be a workmen's compensation law; there would not be a labor movement in Cincinnati today were Mr. Edwin L. Hitchens, et al., to have their way.

Hundreds of thousands of workers thank the employers' liability commission; hundreds of thousands of workers thank organized labor for what has been accomplished; but few, if any, thank the crew who has striven with might and main to wreck the organized labor movement in that grand and glorious State—Ohio.

DECLARES WHIPPING POST DOESN'T CURE CRIMINALS.

Wilmington, Del.—Warden Cross, of the New Castle county workhouse, is against the whipping post, an institution that has been maintained in this State for years and which it is now proposed shall be abolished by legislative action. "I am not convinced that the whipping post is beneficial in any way for the reforming of criminals," said the prison official. "The idea that men fear punishment and thus avoid the crime is not logical, for from my experience I find that men seldom contemplate the punishment for the crime they are about to commit."

"It is hard to take a man to the whipping yard, whip him and then tell him that you are his friend. He will not believe it and I find that a whipping, instead of improving the conduct of a prisoner, makes him sullen, hard to handle and more than ever an enemy of the State and society."

The speaker recalled the early days of England when crimes of almost any sort were punishable with death or with mutilation. He used this as an argument that physical pain is of no use in reforming a criminal.

PAINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Painters' Union No. 447 has signed an agreement with employers which provides for a wage rate of \$4 a day for painters and \$4.25 for paper hangers.

## The Building Trades Council

**Will Stand Pat On the Court House Job.—Regular Meeting of the Council Brings Out These Facts.**

The Building Trades Council held its regular meeting last Thursday night with President Jos. A. Cullen in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

A communication from the Painters' District Council No. 12 was read, in which it announced Geo. Carroll had been elected a delegate to the Council.

Bro. Carroll being present he was duly obligated.

The minutes of the Board of Business Agents was read and adopted.

The report of the Business Agent was read and concurred in.

He explained the standing of the work on the new court house and the consensus of opinion was that the trades affiliated with the Council, moved not to go back to work until the matter is adjusted to the satisfaction of the Council, although no formal action was taken.

All trades reported business good.

There being no other business before the Council the meeting adjourned to next Thursday night.

### THE "GREAT DETECTIVE" FINED.

New York.—William J. Burns, the "great detective," was fined \$100, with an alternative of 30 days in jail, for entering the offices of a law firm, making copies of private papers and then publishing them.

In finding Burns guilty the court laid down the legal principle that no private detective has the right to enter a man's office or dwelling and examine his private correspondence and papers.

"It would be giving a private detective more power than a policeman," declared Justice Collins. "The law puts a protection around a man's home. It would be a deplorable thing if, in America, a private house were not safe from being entered by private detectives; and, if a lawyer's office may safely be entered, what protection would a client have?"

### LAWMAKERS SHOULD THINK.

Olympia, Wash.—Mrs. Ina P. Williams, representing Yakima county in the State Legislature, seems to take her lawmaking duties seriously.

"We are living in a revolutionary period, both socially and commercially," she said. "A new sort of statecraft is needed to cope with the problems of such an era. We can no longer simply use the legislative taboo and get results."

"We must get to the bottom of things, learn the fundamental causes of the disturbances in labor, education and society. Instead of in blissful ignorance stating, 'I do not believe in labor unions,' we should find out what the causes are that have brought about the unrest and agitation for changed conditions."

### TO END CAR SHORTAGE.

New York.—Threats by the federal government to discipline railroads because of their failure to relieve the car shortage has brought results.

Last week 200 presidents and general managers, at a meeting in this city, bound themselves and their 200,000 miles of road, by the most severe penalties on record, to end as quickly as possible present conditions.

By the new agreement a penalty of \$5 a day a car is assessed by the companies' organization, the American Railway Association, against any road diverging a freight car that belongs to some other road. Failure to pay the penalty in a certain time increases the sum to \$10 a car. This penalty is in addition to a per diem charge of 45 cents to \$1.25 a day for use of freight cars.

The above action was agreed to on the last day of the time limit set by the government in its notice to the roads that efficiency must be shown in handling the freight car question.

### EMPLOYES BACK AT WORK

**Garment Workers and Three Firms Reach Compromise.**

Three more manufacturers of women's garments in Cincinnati have signed the agreement demanded by striking garment workers, it was announced Wednesday. They are the Eagle Suit & Skirt Company, the Lauterbach-Cloak & Suit Company, and the H. Epstein Company. Fifty employees returned to the Eagle factory, according to J. Diamond, president, Wednesday. He said that the agreement with the union was reached by a compromise, the chief concession of the company being recognition of the union.

### LAND SHARKS BLAMED.

San Francisco.—High cost of land in the business section is responsible for drawbacks of San Francisco's manufacturing, said Dr. B. M. Rastall in an address to the local labor council.

The speaker is an industrial expert and is investigating conditions for the chamber of commerce. This organization has made insistent claims that high wages is the cause for industrial backwardness. Dr. Rastall told the unionists that the higher wages paid here has not affected manufacturing costs and that this city does not suffer in comparison with other cities where the wage rates are lower and hours longer.

### HOTEL CONDITIONS BAD.

Boston, Mass.—A glimpse behind the scenes in Massachusetts hotels is shown in the report of a State commission on living conditions of employees in 200 hotels throughout the State. Meals served to employees are classified as good, fair and poor. "A meal described as poor," the report says, "consists of soup made of all sorts of left-over food, salt meat often spoiled, potatoes, bread and tea. There is never enough for a second helping and butter and dessert are never served. Much discontent is found among hotel workers because of the tip system and the uncertainties of the income."

It is recommended that these workers be granted a one day rest in seven.

### \$5,000 DEATH AWARD URGED.

Thomas J. Donnelly of Cincinnati, Secretary of the Ohio Federation of Labor, addressing the Senate Labor Committee at Columbus Tuesday advocated that the workmen's compensation law be changed to the maximum death award, \$5,000, instead of \$3,750, as at present, and that payment of claims be distributed during eight years, instead of six, as at present. Various employers opposed increase in awards.